



6-1872

Jacksonville Republican | June 1872

Jacksonville Republican (Jacksonville, Ala. : 1837-1895)

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SUFFER WITH PAIN
AY'S READY RELIEF
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RADWY'S PILLS
from all the above
25 cents per Box.
Send one
RADWY & CO., No. 31
Church Street, New
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1871

The accompanying communication comes from a source of the most unquestionable authority, and reflects honor upon the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention. No true Southern can peruse it with unmitigated eye, and thence rebuke to Mr. Voorhees is most vividly impressed and complete.

From the Telegraph & Messenger: Mr. Voorhees' recent attack on Mr. Greeley, styled his signing of Mr. Davis' bond "an impertinent interference." Allow me to give you the true history of that matter. I have just learned it from New York from a gentleman who knew all about it. Mrs. Davis

went to New York to consult Charles O'Connor, Mr. Davis' counsel, as to the best manner of effecting his release from prison. Mr. Davis was not to be released there, but there was but one way in which it could be done, and that was to get to the representative man of the Republican party to sign his bond. Mrs. Davis was required who that man was. Mr. O'Connor replied that it was Horace Greeley. She then asked him if he would do it. He replied that he had no influence with Mr. Greeley, and that she was the proper person to see him. She said she would go and see him. She went to his office and found in her card and was invited into a private office. She said to him: "I am, I beg to say, Mrs. Davis, the wife of the accused, George F. Fortson Monroe. He is here, there, for many long, weary months."

He is a feeble old man, and he is gradually sinking under his rigorous imprisonment. He will die if he remains there much longer. I came here to console Mr. O'Connor as to the members of the Legislature who have told me that there is but one way to do it, and that is to get the representative man of the Republican party to sign his bond, and he says that you are that man. He says that you have a kind heart, and that you will do it, if you believe in the Union. Mr. Greeley says I hope that you will favorably consider my application?"

Mr. Greeley arose, extended his right hand to Mrs. Davis, and said: "My admiration, for I will sign his bond."

Greeley was then a prominent abolitionist and legislator for the United States Senate. None of his friends

heard that he had agreed to sign Davis bond. They went to him and tested against it. They told him they had made a count, and that would be cleared by six months' imprisonment. He said he would not sign it. To be replied, "I know you told him that he was one of the owners of the Tribune, and if he signs this bond he would lose thousands of subscribers." He replied, "I know that." They said, "Mr. Greeley, you have written a history of the war, and you will have out, and maybe sold under the bars of it. If you sign this bond, they nearly cut off your nose. You are going to be countermanded and you will lose a large amount of money." He replied, "Gentlemen, I know it, but I will do it."

right and I'll do it." He died too soon.
I am informed that he lost a seat in the United States Senate, and over the thousand dollars he had invested in the mine by my mind this does not look "impertinent interference," May 1864.
Telegraph & Messenger, May 1864.

Senator Ferry on the Political Nation—He "Will Continue in Old-Republican Track"

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune
New York, May 24.—The Times publishes the following letter from Senator Ferry.

WASHINGTON, May 16th, 1871.
Hon. J. B. Ferris, Stamford, Conn.

MY DEAR SIR: I do not know any one should misapprehend my

litical position on account of what his pend. I have never concealed my rations and I have never been in the e everything. I believe as firmly as I do in the doctrines which I have ad for the last 16 years—ever since the public party had a national existence. There are certain ideas, indeed, w have grown into prominence since the passage of the act of 1850, which I do not believe. I do not see here in the continuance of political bilities after they have become a necessary and mischievous irritation without gle good reason. I do not believe in called "Civil Rights" bills, subve to local self-government, and structu of local school boards, and the whole of States. I do not believe in the enactment of the kn-knox law after has expired by its own limitation.

has accomplished all that was originally intended to be its purpose. The trust that since the adoption of the first constitution, the people of the United States, and the closing up of the war question, our foreign relations and our domestic policy in matters of finance and revenue are again assuming a natural prominence. To intrust great interests to an administration that is up and coming, and that is in the midst of a midsummer madness, is to administer the State Department during the last three years of a presidential term, and to preserve for the nation an honor and a peace in the midst of the most dangerous and embarrassing complications, with Great Britain and Spain, and with the United States Treasury has steadily advanced the public credit and promoted the business interests of the country.

do not appreciate the wisdom of
 who, instead of all this, would pre-
 ventable claim from England and
 risk of war, would recognize the
 the crown of the Cuban insurgents co-
 to every principle of international
 and would diminish permanent
 specific reserves in the Federal
 to ten or twelve millions of dollars
 whatever hazard to the public
 There are other matters to which I
 allude, but these are perhaps ex-
 You and I will not continue the
 in the future. If new issues are
 will think and act as our convic-
 expediency and duty require, and
 be hopeful for the future of our co-
 S. F. B.

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morning; and in going into a new house, or into one in which water pipes have been just placed, it is better not to use the water for drinking or cooking for at least one month, and to maintain home after some weeks absence, in summer excursions or for other reasons, take the same precautions. Perhaps in these things we find the reason of some persons sickening and dying soon after getting into new houses.

Baltimore, Methodist.

Governor Caldwell, of North Carolina, has just pardoned out of the Penitentiary a convict who died about six years ago.

An exchange says fashionable young people are calling upon somebody to invent new dances. Somebody has responded, invents one wherein the young ladies dance around the house and look at every thing.

3 after

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

SATURDAY, JUNE 1st, 1872.

Pursuant to a call of the Democratic Executive Committee of the State, the Democratic State Convention will be held in the City of Montgomery on the NINETEENTH of JUNE.

Call for a County Convention of the Democratic and Conservative Party of Calhoun.

The Central Committee of the Democratic and Conservative Party of Calhoun county hereby respectfully request the members of said party to meet, at an early day, in their respective towns, and select delegates to represent them in a County Convention to be held at the Court House, on Saturday the 8th day of June next.

The object of the Convention is to select delegates to the State Convention, at Montgomery, on the 19th day, and to consider such other matters as may be thought advisable when assembled.

J. H. CALDWELL, JAMES C. GIBBS, Central Com.

Democratic Union, etc. (See last No.)

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AMNESTY.

Immediately following Amnesty comes a call from the people of the South for their old and trusted leaders again, and many brilliant young men of the country just entering upon political life, who were within one step of position and honor for the time in the back ground, all their calculations come to naught, all their castles in the air, whiffed out of sight at the late breath of Congress; find themselves alone in the traces, while old familiar faces, with the wrinkles of fifty or sixty years added, again occupy the driver's box. And, the cheery old fellows, bearing few of the traces of that severe heart-sickness that is supposed to come of hope deferred, have picked up the reins with the confident and sprightly air of the elder Walter, have given us an old time blast from the old bugle horn, and now are driving right along with great spirit and dash, but with just a little, barely a shade, less speed than before the late catastrophe, wherein, after a protracted dispute, our friends over the line took possession of the team and reined them for awhile.

Writing as a young man, we do not know whom to most congratulate upon the change, the elderly gentlemen who find themselves again "invested with the f. h. h. they were divested," or the young men whose prospects of future advancement are somewhat inspired by it, but we incline to the opinion that of the two the latter have at last most reason to be satisfied with it.

The old gentlemen comparatively old of course, have arrived just in time to take charge of a most critical juncture, when the road is very bad and the weather very foggy. The country is now passing through a great political revolution, parties are just now in hotch potch, and after the common danger that now compels us to travel along with all these strange passengers is over, there will be a general free fight, and present political leaders will have all to gain or all to lose by the issue, which none can foresee and which they can hardly shape for the people, the return to the figure, have the bits in their teeth and are being justly restrained or control. Men who were sure the time to wait, cannot afford to stake out on this one short drive. But this is not the only and the greatest danger they have escaped.

In the late abnormal condition of affairs, when offices before attainable by our fathers only after long and faithful service to the State, long within the reach of mere lads, comparatively, this danger to our young men lay in the too early abandonment of their professions and various honorable avocations for the dubious field of politics, in which so many men that would otherwise make a noble members of society, are spoiled, and in which so few rise to real distinction and usefulness.

As it is, those who have political aspirations have yet all the advantages enjoyed by other citizens of the Republic up to the time of our late war, with the additional advantage of entering upon political life at a less stormy time. After awhile they may enter the arena more fully developed in knowledge, both of political and human nature, more firmly grounded and grounded in right political principles, and can equally more likely acquire what is now, in the case of a young man, a very rarely attained great advantage, a consistent political course.

It remains to them, without the check for the "might have been," to show us heartily and manfully to work, and in the old-fashioned way, win for themselves names and places that, when acquired, shall bring to them real honor; that shall rebound to the welfare of the State; that shall make the pages of the history of our country upon which they figure as attractive, as marked as any in the volume.

Our distinguished fellow citizen, Gen. Wm. H. Fenner, has been impeded and strongly urged, from various portions of the State, to become a candidate for Governor, in the approaching campaign, and he is fully desirous to enter the field of politics yet awhile. We know of no gentleman in the State who would fit more eminently the honorable position, more whose administration would be more just to the State, and more who would give more unqualified satisfaction at home. We regret, therefore, that the requirements of his profession should so operate as to deprive the State of the services of so gallant and accomplished a soldier, as leader of our forces in the coming campaign.

That old Indian dead-beat and hanger, Red Cloud, has again gone to Washington with his staff of chiefs and squaws. The immediate reason for this visit to Washington is that some of Red Cloud's men have been killing a few white men on the plains, and Red Cloud wants to explain and get some more calico, powder and fire-water, heap. The names of the distinguished Indians that accompany the old hanger are as follows: Red Dog, Little Wolf, East Bull, Little Wolf, Red Leaf, Friend of the eagle, Good Buffalo, Red Top, Two Elk, Big Foot, Lone Wolf, Poor Elk, Big Bear, Coy, Stubler, Leaf, Carry the snow on his head, Hard Heart, Coyote, Hawk Eagle, and Thunder Hawk. The two squaws are called Ear of Corn and Ditty Face.

J. J. B. W. Rogers, of Cherokee county, Ala., and formerly of this county, was drowned in the Coosa near Dean River's son-in-law, on Saturday evening last. It appears he had pulled off his clothes, except his shoes, and we understand some parties saw him sink near the opposite bank from where he went in at. On last accounts his friends were searching for his body.

Rome Courier.

We are compelled to defer the publication of Post Oak Woods until next issue.

The Merry Nine Base Ball Club of this place played with the Oxford Nine last week, a match game and were victorious, as the score printed below will show. The Merry Nine are taking them as they come. Talkless we believe is the next town to Oxford.

OXFORDS' Runs. Hits. Errors.				
Red, P.	7	2		
Brooking, C.	1	1	1	1
Watkins, 1st B.	3	4		
Watkins, 2nd B.	3	6		
Jackson, 3d B.	5	2		1
Jackson, S. S.	5	1		1
Orre, C. F.	1	1		1
Orre, L. F.	3	4		3
Totals.	40	27	1	9

"MERRY NINE" Runs. Hits. Errors. H. R. L. C. B. R.				
Red, P.	9	2	1	1
Caldwell, S. S.	8	2		
Red, C.	8	2		
Ward, L. F.	8	3		1
Clark, 3d B.	9	2		
Franklin, R. F.	10	1	1	
Bowman, C. F.	9	1		
Johnson, 2nd B.	7	1		
Clark, L. F.	2	8		
Totals.	65	27	2	9

Capt. J. W. Reid of the "Oxfords," and G. H. Rumba of the "Merry Nine," played a match game for the "Merry Nine," at the residence of Mr. W. H. Fenner, on Saturday last. The "Oxfords" won by a score of 10 to 2.

E. L. Woodward's Son will give you Goods, or Money for Rags, etc. They will buy all kinds of Rags, etc. at 10 cents per pound.

POLITICAL STATE NOTES.—The Montgomery Convention of the Democratic and Conservative Party of the State, will be held at the Court House, on Saturday the 8th day of June next.

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The Negro Gazette is the title of a Grant campaign organ lately started at New Orleans, the character of which may be judged from the following verbatim extract:

The Negro Gazette is going to be edited and printed by Dr. Crowell, if he lives and God spares his life this year of 1872; and I tell you one and all, don't kick against the Negro Gazette because it is printed on a small sheet and only once a week for the present, because when the political issue begins to get hot, the sheets of the Negro Gazette will spread itself twice as large as now, and be printed every day in the week, and I will make things so eternal hot for some of these office seekers that they will wish to God that old Dr. Crowell was in the interior of Africa with Dr. Livingston, the great explorer, take that for high and smoke that in your pipe.

AN UNFORTUNATE OCCURRENCE.—We learn that Col. R. H. Abercrombie, a prominent lawyer and popular citizen of Tuskegee, shot and killed Mr. Bulling Reid, last Saturday.

Baseball. No. 2. Shelbygan, Wisconsin, aged sixteen. Hot sun, or to third base, beautifully stopped by the baseman's right temple. Died in thirty-six hours.

Chattanooga, Tennessee, has raised the \$100,000 necessary to secure the location of the Southern Baptist Seminary in that city.

TELEGRAPHIC RESUME.

MAY 28.—All proceedings for violations of the 14th Amendment, except against persons excluded from amnesty by the act of Congress, were ordered by the Department of Justice.

Red Cloud and chief at White Horse, he was dissatisfied with the President's speech.

House appropriation for sword of the Southern Claims Commission will fall in the Senate for want of time.

Senate adopted House resolution to order the location of the Southern Baptist Seminary in that city.

Forty thousand men engaged in the New York strikes.

One hundred and fifty members of the National Baptist Educational Convention assembled in Philadelphia today.

The Oregonians will parade in all parts of the Union on the 1st of July.

Large building in Springfield, Massachusetts, burned. Loss \$70,000.

Large building in Biddeford, Maine, burned.

The Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria died this morning of typhoid fever.

In the House the Senate bill extending the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus until after the Presidential election was defeated by 94 to 108.

May 29.—Gen. Butler reported from the Ku-Klux Convention the bill to extend the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus until after the Presidential election was defeated by 94 to 108.

May 30.—James Gordon Bennett is dying at the point of death.

The Pinckney Republican convention of Louisiana, has nominated Wm. H. Fenner for Governor.

In the House Butler renewed his amendment to the force bill. The amendment was defeated by 94 to 108.

New York.—Cotton firm, Orders 25. Gold strong at \$114. Wheat quiet and nominally unchanged.

A "H. Greeley Grand March" has appeared.

Pope Pius was eighty years old last Monday.

Colonel Adair, of Atlanta, remarked to the Georgia Press Association, recently convened in that city, that he owed about all he possessed to advertising. "Nothing," said he, "costs so little and pays so well as a liberal use of printer's ink."

The Summer Term of the State Supreme Court will commence at Montgomery on Monday, 2nd of June; and the 7th and 8th Divisions, comprising the Northern counties, as follows:

The Seventh Division, composed of the counties of Calhoun, Cherokee, Clay, Cleburne, Coosa, De Kalb, Etowah, Jefferson, Shelby and Talladega, shall commence on Monday, the 15th day of July, 1872, and continue one week.

The Eighth Division, composed of the counties of Blount, Colbert, Franklin, Jackson, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Limestone, Madison, Marshall, Morgan, St. Clair, and Winston, shall commence on Monday, the 22d day of July, 1872, and continue one week.

IN CHANCERY.

At Jacksonville, Alabama.

G. C. ELLIS, Complainant, vs. Wm. T. YATMAN, Defendant.

B. F. ATKINSON, J. L. HENDERBURY, Garnishers.

AT THE JURY TRIAL, 1872, of this Chancery Court, for the 1st District of the Eastern Chancery Division of Alabama.

The said B. F. Atkinson one of said garnishers filed his written answer in this cause, disclosing the fact that he, said garnisher, stands indebted to the said YATMAN & BRO., and that said firm is composed of Wm. F. YATMAN and Saml YATMAN, the latter being a non-resident of Alabama.

Witness hand of the Register of said court at office, this 26th day of May, 1872.

Wm. M. HAMES, Register.

June 1st—At.

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AT THE JURY TRIAL, 1872, of this Chancery Court, for the 1st District of the Eastern Chancery Division of Alabama.

The said B. F. Atkinson one of said garnishers filed his written answer in this cause, disclosing the fact that he, said garnisher, stands indebted to the said YATMAN & BRO., and that said firm is composed of Wm. F. YATMAN and Saml YATMAN, the latter being a non-resident of Alabama.

Witness hand of the Register of said court at office, this 26th day of May, 1872.

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E. L. WOODWARD'S

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

SATURDAY, JUNE 1st, 1872.

Pursuant to a call of the Democratic Executive Committee of the State, the Democratic State Convention will be held in the City of Montgomery on the NINETEENTH of JUNE.

Call for a County Convention of the Democratic and Conservative Party of Calhoun.

The Central Committee of the Democratic and Conservative Party of Calhoun county hereby respectfully request the members of said party to meet, at an early day, in their respective towns, and select delegates to represent them in a County Convention to be held at the Court House, on Saturday the 8th day of June next.

The object of the Convention is to select delegates to the State Convention, at Montgomery, on the 19th day, and to consider such other matters as may be thought advisable when assembled.

J. H. CALDWELL, JAMES C. GIBBS, Central Com.

Democratic Union, etc. (See last No.)

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JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1872.

Pursuant to a call of the Democratic Executive Committee of the State, the Democratic State Convention will be held in the City of Montgomery the NINETEENTH of JUNE.

The friends of Hon. Thos. A. Walker, announce his name as a candidate for the Senate from the counties of Cherokee and Calloway, subject to the action of a nominating convention, should one be held.

We give up most of our editorial space, this week, to the "Political State Notes," which we trust will be found interesting.

Senator Goldthwaite has written a letter favoring the adoption of Greely and Brown by the Democratic party. Messrs. Cox, Sloss and Handley are said to occupy the same attitude.

Alabama is now entitled to two Congressmen at large.

We return thanks to Hon. Peter M. Dox, our courteous Representative, for a copy of the testimony taken before the Ku-Klux Committee.

The Philadelphia Age of the 3rd inst. says the Pennsylvania Democratic Convention very properly ignored Mr. Greely. Anybody must be very astute who can discern in the platform or in the delegates to Baltimore, the least concession to the Cincinnati ticket.

Our FIRE COMPANY, is not large enough, and needs some recruits. The Water Works will soon be completed and the hose here and we will not have enough men to do effective service should a fire occur. The young men who have already enrolled their names deserve the greatest credit, but we should not expect a few to take upon themselves the duties and responsibilities that devolve upon the many. Without a well organized fire company the water works will be of little use to us in fires. Let us then have a full company. Let the business men of the town, who are most directly interested, enroll themselves and give encouragement by so doing to the company. In all towns and cities where such organizations exist, we find such to be the case, and there is no reason why Jacksonville should present an exception to the rule. Firemen are public benefactors and should be encouraged here as elsewhere. Will not every business house in town and some recruits to the fire company?

The Apology for Grant.

[From the Montgomery Advertiser.]

When Mr. Voorhees in his denunciation of Greeley and apology for Grant, declared in the House of Representatives that "Grant had only executed bad laws which another man demanded," he forgot the following wicked message recently sent by Grant to Congress on the 23rd of March, 1871:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

A condition of affairs now exists in some of the States of the Union rendering life and property insecure, and the carrying of the mails and the collection of the revenue dangerous. The proof that such a condition of affairs exists in some localities is now before the Senate. That the power to correct these evils is beyond the control of the State authorities I do not doubt. That the power of the executive of the United States, acting within the limits of existing laws, is sufficient for the present emergency is not clear. Therefore, I respectfully recommend such legislation as may be necessary to Congress shall effectively secure life, liberty and property in all parts of the United States. It may be expedient to provide that such law as shall be passed in pursuance of this recommendation shall expire at the end of the next session of Congress. There is no other subject on which I would recommend legislation during the present session.

In consequence of this and in addition Messrs. all the Enforcement acts and Ku-Klux Legislation were added into their hell-born life. The bill giving the power to suppress the Ku-Klux Corps and prohibit Martial Law until the next 1st of March, in order that the election polls might be controlled by lay-abouts in a dozen States, passed by the Senate and happily killed in the House, was based on this Message. With truth then can Mr. Voorhees make his apologetic assertion for Grant. It is certain that he by his Message, first originated and then executed most cruelly in the Carolinas the diabolic Ku-Klux acts.

BEAT MEETING.—Pursuant to call of the Beat Democratic Executive Committee, the Citizens of Beat No. 1, met in the Court House, the 2nd day of June, 1872.

On motion, Hon. M. J. Turnley was called to the chair, and L. W. Grant requested to act as Secretary.

On motion, six Delegates were appointed to represent the Beat in the County Convention to be held in Jacksonville June the 19th, whose names are as follows: W. H. Forney, John H. Caldwell, E. T. Bell, Thos. A. Walker, Wm. M. Hames and G. B. Douthett. On motion the name of the Chairman was added to the list of delegates.

By unanimous vote of the Convention, E. Bell, G. B. Douthett and J. L. Stevenson, were continued as the Executive Committee of the Beat.

M. J. TURNLEY, Chairman.

L. W. GRANT, Sec'y.

Congress protects its session till the 10th inst.

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POLITICAL STATE NOTES.

Hon. F. S. Lyon is the first choice of the Democrats for Governor. The Oxford Chronicle is for Judge T. A. Walker for Governor, since it is understood Governor Lindsay will not be before the Convention.

The Knoxville Observer is for Col. Jolly for Congress at large.

The Louisville County Convention sends two delegates to Montgomery. The first resolution declares unflinching fidelity to the Constitution; the 2nd denounces the enforcement acts of Congress; the 3rd expresses full confidence in the Montgomery Convention; and pledges the county to abide its action.

The 4th recommends that nominations at Montgomery be deferred until later in the campaign; the 5th deems it wisest at this juncture to nominate candidates for the two houses of the Legislature.

The Greenville Examiner has a strong impression that Hon. C. C. Langston will be nominated for Governor.

One of the Camden (Wilcox county) newspapers holds as its ticket, Col. C. C. Langston for Governor; R. H. Dawson for Congress at large; Brutus Howard for Congress 1st District.

A correspondent of the Greenville South Alabama puts out the following ticket: For Governor, E. H. Mowen, of Hills; for Lieut. Governor, W. H. Green; for Auditor, Jefferson Patterson; for Congress at large, Wm. H. Barnes, of Lee.

A correspondent of the Wilcox Independent recommends W. R. Smith for Governor.

The Wilcox Visitor runs up C. C. Langston for Governor.

Pr. G. T. Deason, of Jefferson, is mentioned for Congress from the 6th District.

The Talladega News hoists the name of Mr. Handley for Congress from the 2nd District. It is also authorized to state that Mr. A. W. Plowman will be brought before the county convention for the nomination as Representative from Talladega county.

A meeting in Shelby county brings forward R. B. Lewis for Governor.

The Talladega Reporter is for Gen. L. W. Lawler for Governor.

A Russell county correspondent of the Montgomery Advertiser, presents the name of Hon. J. E. Wadell, of Russell, for Congress from the 2nd District.

A correspondent of the Montgomery Advertiser writing from Autauga county says that most of the people of that county endorse the administration of Governor Lindsay, and stand ready and willing to support him again, if re-elected.

The Patriot News wants W. C. Gates for Governor.

A Clark county correspondent of the Mobile Tribune wants Price Williams, of Mobile, for Governor. The Tribune says, "our Clark county friend may rest assured that Col. Price Williams will not be overlooked, as his former residence in Sumter county and his prominence in this city for the last 20 years as one of our most successful merchants and now President of the Board of Trade," will very certainly place his name among those to be considered."

A correspondent of the Talladega Watchman thinks that Alex. White will be the Radical candidate for Congress from the 2nd District, and that Hon. T. A. Walker is the man to oppose him. The same correspondent suggests the name of Hon. Wm. H. Thornton, of Talladega, for State Treasurer.

Another correspondent of the Watchman presents the name of Hon. Jno. T. Hollin, of Talladega, as a suitable man for Governor.

Another correspondent of the Watchman wants Mr. Street, of Clay, in the Senate from Clay and Talladega; and Mr. Street, Judge Wm. H. Thornton, He wants Talladega's "Great Commoner," Col. Bradford, at his post in the House. Dr. N. G. Slaughter, also being thought of for the Senate, and Capt. Joe McCann, for the House.

A correspondent of the Birmingham Sun favors the nomination of Hon. T. J. Burnett for Auditor.

A correspondent of the North Port Spectator favors the name of Hon. E. A. Powell, of Tuscaloosa, for Congress at large.

The Cherokee Advertiser of June 6th contains a communication signed "Many Friends of Cherokee," addressed to Hon. Thos. A. Walker, in which, after noticing the communication in the Jacksonville Republican calling him out, says, in relation to the office of Governor, "If you aspire to that position, you may safely rely upon an almost unanimous support of Cherokee. You are pre-eminently the man for the times and the people are the judges!" We may publish the communication entire next week.

A correspondent of the Cherokee Advertiser pays a high and deserved compliment to Hon. J. J. Parker and hopes the Cherokee delegation may go to Montgomery instructed to vote for his re-nomination.

The Birmingham Sun still keeps up the name of Gen. Pettus for Governor and will do so until the convention, in the hope that he will accept, if nominated.

The Golden Times is for Gov. Lindsay for Congress at large.

A correspondent of the Talladega News suggests Rev. T. A. Cook, of Talladega county, for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

A. G. Joiner of the Talladega Watchman is brought out by his friends for the Legislature.

The Shelby Guide has up the following ticket: For Governor, Thos. A. Walker; for Lieut. Governor, Thos. H. Herndon; for Secretary of State, J. J. Parker; for Treasurer, Dan Crawford; for Auditor, M. M. Cooke; of Montgomery; for Superintendent of Public Instruction, W. H. Meredith, of Shelby; for Congress at large, T. A. Walker, of Talladega.

A DIABOLIC CONSPIRACY.

Selma to be Burned and Her Prominent Citizens Assassinated—The Food Work Already Inaugurated.

The following from the Selma Times of a late date will explain itself. We are particularly pleased with the last part of the Times' answer:

SELMA, May 30, 1872.

In your editorial comments on an article from the Mobile Register, this morning, you refer to an incendiary document, your possession, and state that the author is well known. As this is a matter that vitally interests every man, woman and child in this community, self-protection warrants every man in asking the name of the public enemy, that we may be always prepared, and vigilant against him, if not well.

With the greatest confidence in your judgment, and a willingness to defer to it, as to the right or wrong of giving his name to the public, I join with others in asking for the information.

CITIZEN.

In reply to "Citizen," we will state that the matter is in the hands of several of the best citizens of the city, and has been for several days. We are following their judgment—in direct opposition to our own—in withholding the name of the party who has made the effort to obtain incendiaries and assassins, to burn the houses and assassinate several of our prominent citizens. In this connection, we state that circumstances tend to show that Captain R. H. English's house was set on fire by the paid scoundrel of the same party. The shot that came so near killing the estimable lady of Maj. J. C. Compton, and which was, doubtless, intended for him, is explained in this letter, to say nothing of the threat that was made, by unknown parties, the night of the burning of Capt. English's residence, and of which we, at the time, told several of our friends, that "our time would be next."

"Citizen" may rest assured, that if anything occurs in the shape of assassination or incendiarism, several parties, all in collusion, will be found swinging to the lamp posts of the city.

Leroy G. Weaver writes to "Mobile Register" to do his Hellish Work.

"Fear and Money Control the World."

"When Thieves Fall out Honest Men get their Dues."

The Swindling and Embezzling Ring Attempt to Rob and Intimidate the people of Selma and Dallas County.

House Burning and Murder the Order of the Day.

What say the People!!!

[From the Selma Times, June 4th.]

It has been known for some time past by a few of the most influential and prominent citizens of this city, that a conspiracy had been made to procure assassins and incendiaries from neighboring cities to come here and kill some of our prominent citizens, and to burn their houses. How we came in possession of the above named document, this diabolical and hellish plot, and which we append herewith, we cannot say, but we are proud to say, that we were the first to break it up, and we are proud to say, that we were the first to break it up, and we are proud to say, that we were the first to break it up.

In the Methodist Conference, Rev. Dr. Fuller offered a resolution to establish a colored conference in the territory now occupied by the Georgia and Alabama Conferences. After some discussion the resolution was tabled.

In the International Typographical Union, which is in session at Richmond, Virginia, a resolution recommending subordinate unions to open their sessions with prayer was unanimously discussed and rejected.

The editor of the Paris Ruyel and Paul de Casagneye fought a duel. Editor wounded.

June 5.—In the House the bill repealing the disfranchisement of certain citizens of Alabama passed.

In the General Conference of M. E. Church North the committee on the state of the church reported that all dissenters between this church and the Methodist Church South were expelled from the church and that the church was in a state of schism.

Mass meeting in New York to ratify nominations of Greeley and Brown. Meeting large and enthusiastic.

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National Republican Convention met at Philadelphia, Thos. H. Butler, of New York, was elected President, and Convention adjourned until to-morrow.

During the day speeches were made by Morton, Logan, Gerritt, Smith, Gov. Morton, Jno. A. Gray, a colored delegate from Arkansas, and others. All of them in warm eulogy of Grant, who is declared will be nominated by acclamation.

There is intense excitement over the Vice-presidency. The friends of Wilson and Colfax are both working with the greatest vigor to secure the nomination of Colfax, who is the only divergent opinion that exists in the tariff.

The Convention has a Vice-President from each State, Paul C. Emch being the one from Alabama. W. V. Turner, of the State of South Carolina, and Henry P. McKissack from Mobile.

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ANOTHER FIRE!

BROAD STREET ABAZE.

LOSS NOT LESS THAN FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS!!

From the Selma Times, June 5th.

Our city was again visited by another disastrous fire about one o'clock this morning. The fire, the origin of which is unknown, was first discovered in the wooden building occupied by, and belonging to Jos. Meyer & Son, the flames from which soon communicated to the three story brick building belonging to Mr. Amos Lohr, and occupied by Greil & Kohn. In this building were also sleeping apartments and law offices. Among the latter, were White & Boynton, whose loss was considerable, a valuable library being consumed. The third story owned by Selma Insurance Lodge No. 37, the jewels, furniture, etc., of which were saved. Greil & Kohn lost heavily in goods, which were only partially covered by insurance. The entire building was consumed. Loss about \$11,000. Insurance \$4,000. Three wooden buildings adjoining that of Jos. Meyer & Son, two of which belonged to Henry Cycharan and occupied by Mrs. J. G. Weaver as a millinery store, and Phillip Keip as a grocery store, and another belonging to Mrs. Jordan, and occupied by W. & B. Bowze as a shop, were also consumed. Loss not known. The goods in the three last mentioned houses were nearly all saved. Nothing was saved from the houses of Joseph Meyer & Son, Mr. Marcus Meyer and his son, who were endeavoring to escape from the second story window, after discovering that the house was on fire. Their loss is not known.

The house occupied by Adler and Seigle, and owned by B. Eisinger, was considerably damaged in the roof. At the hour of midnight it was impossible to ascertain the losses, or the amounts of insurance, but it is estimated that fifty thousand dollars will not more than cover the damage.

The Fire Department turned out in full force, and did noble work. The fire was extinguished by the fire engine, and the fire was extinguished by the fire engine, and the fire was extinguished by the fire engine.

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9. The Doctrine of Great Britain and other European powers concerning alle-

10. The American idea of the individual's right to transfer allegiance having been accepted by European nations it is the duty of our Government to guard with jealous care the rights of adopted citizenship against the assumption of unauthorized claims by their former Government and to give constant and careful encouragement and protection of voluntary naturalization.

11. The trading privilege ought to be established and the way prepared for a speedy reduction in the rate of postage.

12. Among the questions which present themselves at this point, concerns the

12. We hold that Congress and the President have fully fulfilled an important duty in their measures for the suppression of the most dangerous and treasonable organization in our midst, the Ku Klux Klan, and for the protection of the harmless and that they are entitled to the thanks of the nation therefor.

political crime. We witness with pride the reduction of the principal of the debt and the rate of interest upon the loans, and confidently expect that our excellent national currency will be protected by a speedy redemption of specific payments.

14. The Republican party is indebted to its obligations to the loyal women of America for their noble devotion to the cause of freedom and their admission to the wide field of usefulness is viewed with satisfaction and the honest demand of any class of citizens for additional rights should be treated with respect and consideration.

16. The Republican party proposed to restore the rights reserved by the people to themselves as carefully as the power delegated by them to the State.

17. It is the duty of the General Assembly to adopt such measures as will tend to encourage American commerce and manufacturing.

18. We believe that the most proper and the safest purpose, the sound judgment, the wisest wisdom, the most patriotic policy and the illustrious example of the people of this State is to

grate Brown's Letter of Assurance.

United States. A century is close upon our experience of Republican government, and while that lapse of time has witnessed the great expansion of free institutions, yet it has not without little trouble events, and also dangers to the stability of such a form. Of those successfully encountered it is needless to speak; of those yet remaining to meet, the most threatening are now opposed against. I firmly believe in the wise and prompt measures proposed by your platform. It has confidence in those elevated to trusts of national authority to regard public service but, as means to re-

a non-party organization for the exercise of it, which constitutes a complete lack of law or moral principle as independent thought, on a few to rule the many, and makes social disfigurement the road to favor required trifling forecast to perceive that this will wreck all our liberties, there has interposed a timely reform administration from its highest lowest station, which shall not only remove abuses, but likewise take away incentive to their practice. We are tired of the confections that are cast on in avarice of the spoils. The common demands repose. The Union is the

means an important victory over our
nationality by perfect recognition
of the North's wide-spread sym-
bolism in behalf of those who
the South which, long after the
nation of resistance. The rights
theory, are still plundered under
of loyalty, and transcribed over
name of freedom. Along with this
is, at present too recognition
in complete amongst alone can be
a hope of any return to the con-
federal government as of old, or a
development of more enduring unity
broader national life in future. A
policy, however, to be efficacious, must
be of a permanent character.

rights, as well as equal protection. For removal of the disabilities of some, with enforcement as to the leaves room for suspicion that the process may be political gain rather than merely will such professed ethical be futile in presence of a renewed script at prohibiting a suspension of exempt as corporations, and persistent law rather than civil law in those agencies used to alienation races, when concord is most essential and in preparing for another campaign on a basis of dead issues arbitrary intervention; all will profit such conduct as mock

which can give better warrant of
in the real work of reconstruction
reform. In array of sectional inter-
republic, so wide as is ours, is nat-
tively safe from atrocious wrongs
become still more dangerous who
plimented with question of taxation
unequal burdens are levied to be
on one import at the expense of
import. It was a bold as well as
unfavourable policy in the interest a

future tranquility, to withdraw the decision of industrial and revenue matters from the virtual arbitration of the electoral college chosen with the single animating purpose of parties, ascendancy, and refer them for a direct vote to the preparation of a single congressional district. Instead of being muzzled by some avowed declaration, the country is thereby invited to its frankest utterance, and sections which would revolt at being denied a vote out of thousands of their countrymen would be content to acquiesce in general judgment, honestly elevated. If local government be, and it undoubtedly is, the most vital principle of our institutions, much advance will be made toward establishing a more equal footing between the people and the government by affecting their well-being, dispassionately through their local representatives. The prescription which would have controlling declaration on tax or tariff through the President and his cabinet, with the aid of congressional action, involving hazardous people of executive influence. A combination will be much more impartially determined, and with less disturbance to trade and finance, by appealing to the most truthful and honest of our citizens, the representatives of the people. The great monopolies can be likewise emancipated from the power of great monopolies and each representative held to fidelity toward his immediate constituents. These are the most prominent features of that program which I have proposed to replace the present administration by one more in sympathy with the aspirations of the masses of our countrymen. Of course such concert cannot be attained by thrusting every member of task and duty into the hands of the people, and it will be for the people first to determine whether the objects are of such magnitude and present urgency as to justify them in doing other adjustments until the country shall be first restored to free speech and unfettered action, and our incomes in fact a free Republic, rescued from all aggrandizements of a central domination. Without referring in detail to the various other propositions embraced in the resolutions of the conference, having in view that they all contemplate a restoration of power to the people, peace to the nation, purity of the government; and they condemn the attempt to establish an ascendancy of military over civil rule, and affirm with explanation to all citizens, and to the people, that the government is not a negative or evil, previous condition, or pending disabilities. I have only to pledge again my sincere cooperation.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, yours,

R. GRANT BROWN.

Senators Morton, Carpenter, Conkling and Frelinghuysen will reply to the anti-Grant speeches of Stimson and Schurz this week. The strength of the opposition is usually measured by the administration itself, and is gathered from the fact that it is thought necessary to open with four guns up on two.

Negro Women as Orphans.—There was a fight yesterday, about two miles from the city, between a white man and a colored man, in which the latter came out second best. It seems the negro gave the white man some impudence, when he went for the "the-thin." After he had succeeded in giving the white man a sound thrashing, the negro's comrades came up and seized him, before he could say "Jack Robinson," and started for the city, the unfortunate brother following behind crying, "dat's right, de white man hit me." Judge Eastford, for he has nearly had killed me." They succeeded in bringing the man to the city. By the time they had arrived, about five hundred had joined the five strikers, swearing vengeance on the white man. The officers arrived, and the mob was dispersed. *West-Indian Advance.*

STANDARD'S EXPOSITION OF CORRUPTION IN SPAIN. The cause of the fall of the Sagasta ministry has been traced on presentation of the evidence to the fact that the minister had been involved in a scandal connected with the interior department. On being called upon to explain, Sagasta said that the money had been used in the secret service. The reply was met with satisfaction, and Sagasta, who was a satirist, said he was not a thief. He declared that the money was used by the police department, and produced the records to prove what the money was spent. These records consist of the names of politicians dependent on the minister, and of the money given to them in bribes. Whether these records are true or false it is the most wonderful thing ever made by any government. There prominent Standard is represented as being appalled in some confusion by the Madrid appearance of the most of political intrigue. Soriano is said to be involved in the movement in favor of Albuquer, son of ex-Queen Isabella's Regent, recently minister of war, is said to be the probable cause of the fall of Sagasta with the Internationalists. Distinguished republicans are reported as proposing to plunder the bank of Spain, Castelar wishing only to seize the coin, and Murgall urging the seizure of the bank of the Bank of Spain. The latter, having no money in the capacity or honesty of the Spaniards, and as having asked the advice of his father on the propriety of employing Prussian generals. This remarkable glimpse of Spanish politics in their interior, and the effect of a

The "regular Republican party" seems to think that there is nothing like leadership, having nominated the "lame old Gentian" and the "Scholar of Natchez."

The female suffragists will draw about as much solid comfort from the declaration of the Philadelphia Convention that "no class of citizens for additional rights should be treated with respectful consideration," as a suitor to Government for a claim receives from an indignant official letter signed "Yours, respectfully."

Mr. Grant might safely use the language of the lamented Trial of Deep, and say, "I am not a Spaniard, I am not a Spaniard myself. Spain, emboldened by the unbounded stomach shown by our Administration in its negotiations with England, now declares war on me." Dr. England now declares war on me for the favor with which I have treated her, and the benefit which she and I have both received. Spain, emboldened by the unbounded stomach shown by our Administration as ours with England, now declares war on me for the favor with which I have treated her, and the benefit which she and I have both received.

However, in all probability, the Administration will not draw out from even such a power as Spain.

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HENRY WILSON'S RECORD.

The Philadelphia Convention yesterday nominated Hon. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, for Vice-President, and retired Schuyler Colfax, his only competitor who developed any strength. Mr. Wilson's public career is familiar to all, from the fact that for over thirty years he has been a professional office-seeker and a confirmed office-holder. His political life commenced in the Presidential canvass of 1840, in which he took the stump for General Harrison, the Whig candidate. Between 1840 and 1845, he was elected three times from Natick, his native town, to the Legislature, and twice as a Senator from Middlesex County. In 1848, he was a delegate to the Whig National Convention, but withdrew from it on the rejection of anti-slavery resolutions, and took a prominent part in organizing the Free Soil party. He then fought the Boston Republican, which he edited for two years, and by its aid made himself President of the State Senate in 1851-2, and, in the latter year, President of the Free Soil National Convention, at Pittsburgh. In 1853, he was the Free Soil candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, but was defeated, and at once made a New Departure in the politics of that day, by organizing the Know-Nothing party in his State. He was the prime mover in the establishment of that party, filled its highest office, established lodges in every city, town, and village of Massachusetts, and, by its bitter hatred and proscription of foreigners not only drove them out of office and stripped them of every vestige of political rights, but stirred up against them personal animosities, which for a time provoked frequent collisions, and eventually compelled both Irish and Germans to leave for other States, where they could live in security and peace. Mr. Wilson, more than any other man, inspired the political action of the Know-Nothing Councils, and organized and directed their movements, with the sole purpose of excluding foreign-born citizens from politics, and making foreign birth sufficient cause for both personal and political ostracism. By virtue of his leading position in the Order, and the success with which Native American principles were advocated and applied under his direction, he received the Know-Nothing nomination for Governor, but declined it in favor of Gardner, as he had higher game in view. Gardner was elected, and a Know-Nothing Legislature also, and the secret machinery was at once set to work which elected Wilson to the United States Senate, in 1855—a position which he has held ever since. After his election, he quit the Know-Nothing party and became a Republican, not disclaiming its distinctive principles, but abandoning it because it had selected other leaders, and, in fact, was beginning to show the signs of speedy dissolution and future uselessness as a means of securing office. The evil which this party did in Massachusetts, although seventeen years have elapsed since it flourished, is not yet entirely obliterated. It was more offensive in Massachusetts, under Mr. Wilson's counsels, than elsewhere, because more powerful and more proscriptive. He carried its practices to the furthest extreme of political fanaticism; and the Germans and the Irish of that State, even today, have cause to remember the bitterness of feeling which was causelessly engendered against them by his administration of Know-Nothing power. With his course in the Senate, the public is so familiar that we need not speak of it at this time. He has now sought with more than his usual persistence, and obtained, the nomination for still another office. In intellect, political experience, statesmanship, knowledge of Government and brains, he is "by no means the equal of Colfax; and his name will not help the Grant ticket in any of these respects. On the other hand, it will only burden it, and make it all the more intolerable, by adding discrimination against foreigners to the long catalogue of abuses which have been practised in Grant's Administration. It remains to be seen how foreigners who have sought our shores to avoid the military oppressions of their own rulers, and to enjoy the blessings and privileges of a free Government will accept a ticket which, on the one hand, tenders them a personal military Government; and, on the other, the records of the proscription and persecution of themselves and their friends in the secret chambers of Know-Nothing conclaves.

Chicago Tribune (June 6.)

If hanging is to be kept up in Ken, the Bramham system (see last week's news from Owen county) has claims upon the people. Bramham was taken out and hanged quickly and quietly, and the affair is already nearly forgotten. A regular hanging is talked of and goes on horrifying everybody for weeks, and legalizes more or less the entire community. Mistakes may be made in carrying out the Bramham system, but the courts themselves often make mistakes. The noble one hundred who hanged Bramham are evidently disposed to look at matters in a matter-of-fact way.

The Boston Post says: So far as our own observation goes, and aided by the constant advice with which our position qualifies us to speak, it is every day becoming more evident that the Democratic masses are joyfully accepting Horace Greeley, on the Liberal and Reformatory Cincinnati Platform, and with the thoroughly satisfactory interpretation given in his letter, as the Presidential candidate whom they are ready to support.

Mr. Greeley has informed the prominent gentleman, on whose shoulders has descended the mantle of the intelligent Contraband, that he will not withdraw from the Presidential campaign, even should the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore refuse its indorsement of his candidature. This the Baltimore Convention is not likely to do; but, in any case, the item is of interest, as tending to show that the hopes of the Granites (who, through Voorhees and other tools, are endeavoring to secure the nomination of a Bourbon Democrat at Baltimore), to the effect that Mr. Greeley would withdraw rather than defeat that eminent exponent of Republican principles, Mr. Grant, are ill-founded.

One carpet-bagger has come to grief. Lieutenant-Governor Day, of Florida, has resigned his ill-earned office. That is, his friends say that he has resigned. Others are unkind enough to point out the fact that the Supreme Court of the State decided, last Saturday, that W. B. Dixham, a Conservative, was really elected Lieutenant-Governor in 1870 by quite a large majority; and that he was "counted out" and Day "counted in" by the Florida Ring; and that the carpet-bagger has no shadow of right to the position he has usurped. In view of these very plain facts, the resignation of this gentleman appears to have been a good deal of a farce.

Chicago Tribune.

A Lesson on Humility.—A farmer took his son into a wheat field in harvest-time. "See father," exclaimed the boy, "how straight those stalks hold up their heads! They must be the best stalks. Those that hang their heads down, I am sure cannot be good for much." The farmer plucked a stalk of each kind, and said: "See here, my child! This stalk that stood so straight is light-headed, and almost good for nothing, while that that hangs its head modestly is full of precious grain!"

The following is an editorial "special" from the New York Herald:

If the young female in a blue-tinted corset, with a violet fringe and black hair done up *a la Frigette*, who sat in a box at Thomas last night, has as bad a cold to-night as she had then, and goes to the same place, will kindly carry a large pocket-handkerchief with her, and use it, she will greatly oblige an admirer. Stiffles may do for ladies and sucklings, but they're played out in old girls.

Henry Watterson, of the Louisville Courier Journal, accepts an invitation to make an oration at "Fountain Park," in Bowling Green, during the session of the Editorial Convention at that village, subject, however, to the will of the Almighty. This is the first instance on record where Watterson ever suffered distention from any source whatever.

There is danger in taking ether. A man may let out the inmost secrets of his life, while under its influence. A citizen of Lawrence, Mass., inhaled the insidious vapor the other day for the purpose of having a tooth extracted, and as he began to regain his consciousness, anxiously inquired "Where am I?" "In jail for killing your wife," responded the fustian dentist. "In jail for killing my wife!" always thought it would come to that. That man needs watching.

AN OLD BABY.—The oldest man in North Carolina lives in Wilkes county, and is now one hundred and eight years old. His mind is perfectly sound, and he recollects the march of Cornwallis through the State in the year 1781. He has eight children, the oldest 82, and the baby is 67 years old.

Exchange.

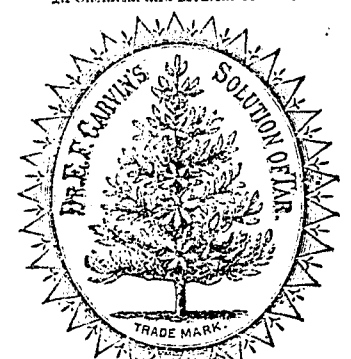
Hon. Daniel Pratt, President of the Real Mountain Iron Works, has gone North to purchase machinery to put the works in operation.

Incurables fired a house on the corner of Palmato and Dearborn streets, Mobile, but it was extinguished before much damage was done.

Two unknown persons were found drowned near Mobile on Saturday last.

Strawberries are going out and commencing are coming in. To graduates who are now holding the mirror up to their valedictories, it is respectfully submitted that a neat point may be made by comparing the Class of '72 to mariners about to venture forth upon the sea of life, and that the house may be brought down by judicious use of the opposite and ever-acceptable quotation, beginning: "Lives of great men all remind us."

THE NEW DISCOVERY



Dr. E. F. GARVIN'S
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THE ONLY REMEDY FOR ALL THE TWELVE
VALUABLE PRINCIPLES OF THE WELL KNOWN
GARVIN'S TAR.

PINE TREE TAR.
TAR, GUM, and other valuable ingredients, all of which are contained in this medicine, and which are the basis of the following diseases:

CHOLERA AND YELLOW FEVER.
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HENRY A. SMITH, Rome, Ga. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. BOOKSELLER & STATIONER.

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New and Second Hand PIANOS and PARLOR ORGANS of first class manufactures, at a Liberal Discount from manufacturer's prices. Also, SECOND HAND PIANOS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE for new ones, allowing full value for those taken in exchange.

New Spring and Summer Goods!
LADIGA, Ala., April, 1872.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to their friends and customers, that they are receiving direct from New York, a very extensive and desirable Stock of

Dry Goods, CLOTHING, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS,

Hardware, Saddlery, Drugs, Medicines, Crockery, &c.

All of which have been carefully selected by our Mr. J. R. GRAHAM and bought with Cash, and will be sold at the very Lowest Prices.

We defy competition in quality and prices of Goods! We also keep a full and complete Stock of

GROCERIES, BACON, LARD, &c., which we propose to sell only for Cash, at lowest prices.

Our Stock comprises almost everything usually kept in a Mercantile House, and you are especially invited to come and see us, we guarantee quality and prices of Goods to suit you.

J. R. GRAHAM & CO.

PATTEN & PAYNE, WHOLESALE

Booksellers & Stationers, And agents for the

ROCK RIVER PAPER CO'S.

Building Paper: Roofing for Sheathing, Lining, Plastering and Roofing Buildings.

WALL PAPER Of every Grade, Quality and Price, and trimmed for customers. Wall and Ceiling Decorations, and Centre Pieces in great variety.

WINDSHIELD GLAZES And FIXTURES Very Cheap.

Prepared Plastering Board Makes a smooth and warm Ceiling and Wall, and is a perfect substitute for Lath and Plaster, and can be Papered, Painted or Whitewashed if desired.

It is cheap. Costs less than half as much as plaster. It can be easily and quickly applied by any one. It saves all the annoyances, dirt, and delay of plastering. It makes a perfectly smooth, warm and durable wall. In case of accident, it can be easily and quickly repaired. It is not affected by dampness in the atmosphere.

FELT ROOFING With the Quarts Cement makes a better and much cheaper roof than Tin, is warranted for Five Years.

DOUBLE THICK CARPET PAPER is a thick Wood Felt—prevents dust from rising and protects the Carpet from the uneven surface of the floor. Samples of above sent on application.

No. 212 Market Street, CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

HARDWARE.

B. L. WYMAN, (Successor to HALL, MOSES & ROBERTS) has removed to

NO. 3 COURT SQUARE, THE Padlock, Montgomery, Ala.

Where the readers of the REPUBLICAN are invited to examine one of the largest and best assorted Stocks ever brought to Montgomery, consisting of Hardware, Iron and Steel, Nails, Castings, Carriage Stoves, Tinware and housekeeping Goods, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, Flowers, Hoes, Chains, &c., and the

Celebrated Fashion Cook Stove. B. L. WYMAN.

J. T. McDONALD & CO WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CLOTHIERS, No. 7 Court Square, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

READY MADE CLOTHING
Of which we carry full lines of all grades for both Men and Boys.

In addition we have the largest line of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, TRUNKS, VALISES, SACHETS, CIGARETTES, &c., &c., to be found in the city. Having for cash and doing the largest business of any dealer in the trade, we are confident of our ability to undersell the market.

J. T. McDONALD & CO.,
The Clothiers, 7 Court Square, Montgomery, Ala.

IF YOU WANT CORRECT TIME

Randall of Gadsden, THE BEST

Watch-Maker in North Alabama. Prices for Goods & Work reduced 25 to 50 per cent. Everything guaranteed as represented and satisfaction given every time.

Cash or no Trade

J. & S. BONES & CO. IMPORTERS OF & DEALERS IN

IRON and STEEL, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS &c. Rome Ga.,

In addition to keeping the largest Stock of HARDWARE in the Cherokee County for Merchants supplies, are the Agents for

BLANDY'S CELEBRATED STEAM ENGINES & MILLS.

and can furnish at Manufacturers prices, anything from a small size Saw Mill to the

LARGEST FLOURING MILL COMPLETE, also Agents for CLEMENS' CORN and WHEAT MILL, which we keep in Stock.

[READ HOME TESTIMONY.]

MESSRS. J. & S. BONES, Dear Sirs: I have given the 16 inch Mill (Clemens) bought of you, a thorough test, and can but express myself perfectly satisfied. The power was the running gear to my grain, which although in very bad order, was sufficient to grind our wheat (by the way) in eleven minutes. I find no trouble in doing my grinding before breakfast. Several of my neighbors were present at the time, and all were satisfied with the result, and were astonished at the quantity and fine quality of the meal produced in so short a time. I prefer the meal to any steam mill meal. The 16 inch mill I bought of you for the Foster Farm, and used since the above was written proves equally satisfactory. It is a complete mill.

Yours Truly, H. L. MILLER.

Up on all machinery sold by us we give a full guarantee. Send for catalogue and price list.

CLOVER, GRASS AND GARDEN SEED.

W. D. HOYT & CO. WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A FULL STOCK OF THE ABOVE AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

Clover, and Grass Seed. STRICTLY CASH. Also

Lead, Oil and Glass, At Manufacturers prices. Also a full STOCK of

Drugs, Brushes, Perfumery Soaps of all kinds, Lamps, &c. &c.

W. D. HOYT & CO. WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, Rome Ga.

KIRTLAND & TOURTELLOTE, Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

BOOTS & SHOES. The largest, oldest and only exclusive Boot and Shoe House in

MIDDLE ALABAMA.

LEATHER & FINDINGS. No. 7 Market St. MONTGOMERY ALABAMA.

Agency of the CENTRAL CITY Insurance Company, OF SELMA ALABAMA, H. A. STOLENWERCK, President. ED. K. FOWLKES, Secretary.

East Alabama LAND AGENCY, B. C. WYLY & Co. REAL ESTATE

General Agency Office, No. 4. OFFICE ROW, JACKSONVILLE ALA.

We are prepared to give our attention to the Sale, or Rent of REAL ESTATE in this and adjoining counties.

Having special facilities for finding purchasers, invite those who may desire to put their lands in market, to give us a trial. We will keep on exhibition in our office

MAPS. taken from County Surveys, and personal reconnaissance of such places as may be entrusted to us, and will visit the property with parties contemplating a purchase.

All information concerning the lands of East Alabama freely given upon application in person, or by letter, at their office. Will also act as General Agents for the sale of all articles of merit which may be entrusted to them. Their extensive acquaintance with the people, and personal knowledge of the Country, gives them facilities which no other Company can have.

BUSINESS SOLICITED. B. C. WYLY, JOHN H. FORNEY, JNO. M. WYLY.

aug 10 1871—ly.

R. R. R. Radway's Ready Relief

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from One to Twenty Minutes.

after reading this advertisement need no suffer WITH PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

It was the first and is the only one that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, alleviates inflammation, and cures all diseases, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Liver, Gall Bladder, or any other organ, by one application, in from one to twenty minutes.

No matter how violent or excruciating a pain the RHEUMATISM, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, or any other kind of pain, will be cured in five minutes.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF Will afford instant relief.

Inflammation of the Kidney, Inflammation of the Bladder, Congestion of the Lungs, Stomach, Liver, Gall Bladder, or any other organ, by one application, in from one to twenty minutes.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

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No matter how violent or excruciating a pain the RHEUMATISM, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, or any other kind of pain, will be cured in five minutes.

fourteen of violence, his pen profligate of
plumage and his heart overflowing of
cruelty, and his soul the seat of the
of the quail, should we feel so fierce a
potential had honored us with a visit:

Our desire is that your visit may be
fruitful, that you may find in the
pleasant places of your hopes may be
be frustrated—that you may all have
married men, and that you may all love
Horace Greeley, if you don't do so yet
and you cover his friends with
as we have always considered you, and
our regard for you only increase with length
of days.—*Goodman: Central Star.*

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

SATURDAY, JUNE 29th 1872.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR.
THOS. H. HERNDON,
of Mobile.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.
E. H. MOREN, of Bibb.

SECRETARY OF STATE.
J. J. PARKER, of Monroe.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.
J. W. A. SANFORD,
of Montgomery.

AUDITOR.
T. J. BURNETT, of Butler.

TREASURER.
J. F. GRANT, of Calhoun.

SUP. PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
JOSEPH HODGSON,
of Montgomery.

COMMISSIONER INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES.
E. E. COMEGYS,
of Lawrence.

CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE.
ALPHEUS BAKER, of Barbour.
J. J. JOLLY, of Greene.

Delegates to the Baltimore Convention.

FROM THE STATE AT LARGE.
Delegates—Wm. M. Hyatt, Eli S. Shorter, Levi W. Lawler, J. B. Clark, Thos. A. Walker, F. W. Sykes, James M. Withers, P. M. Cox.

Alternates—R. H. Smith, A. N. Worthing, W. H. Barnes, F. S. Lyon, S. H. Moore, E. A. O'Neal, R. H. Powell, John P. Chelan.

1st District.
J. L. Scott, of Wilcox; J. W. Poyer, of Monroe. Alternates—J. M. Woodley, of Dallas, and P. D. Page, of Conecuh.

2d District.
Gen. A. C. Gordon, of Henry, and Albert Strassburger, of Montgomery. Alternates—S. H. Dent, of Barbour, and J. W. Young, of Lowndes.

3d District.
Dan Crawford, of Cossah, and C. J. Bryant, of Macon. Alternates—Gen. B. D. Fry, of Elmore, and J. D. Trautman, of Chambers.

4th District.
Allen C. Jones, of Hale, and L. M. Stone, of Pickens. Alternates—A. A. King, of Tuscaloosa, and T. D. Cory, of Autauga.

5th District.
S. D. Calhoun, of Madison, and T. H. G. Cooper, of Cherokee. Alternates—T. H. G. Cooper, of Cherokee, and J. H. Osborn, of Jackson, and Leonidas W. Grant, of Calhoun.

6th District.
Alberto Martin, of Jefferson, and H. C. Jones, of Lauderdale. Alternates—J. C. Randall, of Morgan, and Robert McFarland, of Lauderdale.

State Democratic Executive Committee.

ROBERT TYLER, of Montgomery, Chairman.
1st District—Price Williams, of Mobile; E. W. Martin, of Conecuh; Joseph F. Johnson, of Dallas.
2d District—Thomas J. Judge, of Montgomery; R. H. Powell, of Bullock; H. D. Clayton, of Barbour.
3d District—Oscar Kyle, of Elmore; R. F. Ligon, of Macon; W. D. Balger, of Tallapoosa.
4th District—H. M. Summerville, of Tuscaloosa; W. B. McAdams, of Perry; E. W. Smith, of Sumter.
5th District—James Crook, of Calhoun; W. M. Lowe, of Madison; R. K. Boyd, of Marshall.
6th District—Robert McFarland, of Lauderdale; G. T. Benson, of Jefferson; John Phelan, of Lawrence.

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
H. C. Sample, T. B. Bathea, P. T. Sayre, T. H. Watts.

The Democratic Convention.

The proceedings of this great body of representative men speaks for itself. It was the largest that has been held in the State for years, and as patriotic as any that ever assembled. One idea only possessed the convention, and that was to devise ways and means for a return to pure government. To this end the delegates composing it and the sections they represented were prepared to make any sacrifice. The ticket they have given out is a good and strong one and will be elected next November, if the Democracy of the State does but half its duty.

The Georgia State Democratic Convention met and Hon. A. R. Lamar was made President. The action of the Convention was entirely harmonious. The Resolutions plant the Democracy upon the equality of the States, invite everybody to co-operate with them in the overthrow of the present corrupt Administration, and decline to instruct Delegates to the Baltimore Convention. But it is known that the Delegates appointed by the Convention are favorable to Greeley and Brown. Among them are Gen. Wright of the Augusta Chronicle, and Col. Avery of the Atlanta Constitution, both of which papers have advocated the endorsement of Greeley.

Gov. Randolph, on taking the chair at the New Jersey Democratic Convention, among other things, said: "Unless some unexpected reaction occurs, the action of the Baltimore Convention is a foregone conclusion. Endorsed at Baltimore, I deem Greeley's election assured. It is well known that my judgment has been against the endorsement of the Cincinnati ticket."

The Ohio Democratic Convention will endorse Greeley and Brown or send Delegates favorable to their endorsement to the Convention at Baltimore.

The Press Convention.

We published last week the proceedings of this respectable body, but owing to the make up, in somewhat mutilated form. Sufficient may have been gathered from it, however, to learn that its entire action was highly important to newspaper interests in Alabama. Several important measures were discussed, which owing to the shortness of the session were not matured. These we trust will be brought up and disposed of at the Convention in Mobile, December 4th. Each member present pledged himself and the paper he represented to abide by the rules and regulations adopted. Our subscribers will notice that among these was a resolution to publish no communications recommending or suggesting candidates for office except upon the payment of advertising rates therefor. As such communications are generally of little interest to any one but the candidate so recommended or suggested, and as they always contemplate in their publication an actual outlay of money on the part of the publisher, we regard the action of the Convention on this head as eminently proper; and we hereby give notice to all concerned that as in duty bound, as our own. The resolution referred to also provided for a charge for editorials over five lines in length. Another important matter, looking to the protection of publishers in their dealings with advertising agents was satisfactorily disposed of. We trust that publishers will not be backward in making complaints and that the Committee will be prompt to act in every case. These advertising agents, one and all, seem to make it a rule, while swindling one publisher here, to be careful to pay another promptly there, in that every event they may find some defectors in each State, and always have references that will report them satisfactorily, on enquiry. The resolution to make the cause of one swindled publisher the cause of all, readily heads off this pretty game. Other important action was had, which may be seen by reference to the proceedings published last week.

The session of the Convention though short was harmonious and very pleasant. Each and every one of us had an opportunity to scan the faces and talk to men we had been anxious to see, from reading after them each week. To say that we were not disappointed in the personal appearance of some of them would not be true, but it was always an agreeable disappointment. We can truthfully say that in almost every instance, we had formed an idea of the personal appearance of the men composing the Association, that did not do justice to them. Many pleasant acquaintances and we trust lasting friendships were formed.

The Association occupied the rooms graciously tendered by the Board of Trade, whose President, Mr. Strassburger, a most courteous and hospitable gentleman, and whose Secretary, Gen. H. S. Jones, author of the "Alabama Legislature and other works," the very prince of good fellows and a member of the "old guard" himself, were personally present the entire day.

Bro. W. S. Searcy, of the *Advertiser* office, enacted the part of host in a manner becoming his generous spirit and social disposition; while Bro. Francis of the *Advance* made himself agreeable and was observant of the wants of the "visiting brethren."

To Messrs. Searcy of the *Advertiser* and LeGrand & Co., the principal advertisers in Alabama, the Association is indebted for a bountiful supply of champagne. The Havana consumed during the deliberations were the gift of Mr. Strassburger, the President of the Board of Trade.

Col. S. J. Saffold, the President of the Association presided throughout the day with dignity, now and then descending to the floor to lend the members present the benefit of his experience and observation. The entire discussion, on every subject brought forward, was full of information and fraught with good to the Press of Alabama. So far as we observe the newspapers represented at the Convention speak in terms of pleasure of the meeting. Some are a little miffed that Montgomery was not more lavishly in her attentions; but this was hardly to be expected; for she had another large convention on her hands, which was about as much as she could well attend to. She made a fair divide, and we think the press ought to rest content with this. In fact we cannot see why not. It is time that newspaper men should cease insisting on special favors in that way—favors which interested parties here and there over the country have rendered a custom. Editors who live by their brains should be less sensitive to slights put upon their stomachs.

The best hearted and most generous young man in the State lives at Selma, but he is not indigenous to Selma soil. He is a transplant from Jacksonville, we are happy to say, and his friends here know him by the name of John Woodward. As proof of either fact; that is to say, as proof that he is the best hearted boy in Alabama, or that his name is John Woodward, we have only to mention that on our return from Montgomery, we found awaiting us, as a gift from him, an elegant Greeley and Brown hat. Need we say more?

Conferences to see about who is to be the next President are the order of the day. Just following the Fifth Avenue *Journal*, came John Van Allen and Joseph R. Flinders, who want a Conference of the Anti-Greeley Democrats at Baltimore, July 8th, the day preceding the National Democratic Convention. It is no use Mr. Flinders. You may swear like the army in Flanders from now until the 5th and then Mr. Greeley will walk over the track. "The people have got the bits in their teeth."

Col. Robert Tyler.

No man in the State, within the last few years, has been of more signal service to the Democratic party than Col. ROBERT TYLER; and Col. JUDGE could have performed no more graceful act than to have transferred, as he did, to his shoulders the mantle of the popular, patriotic, the lamented CLAYTON.

The position of Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, at this time, is one of high honor and responsibility; but Col. TYLER will worthily wear the one and answer faithfully to the other.

While we rejoice that his services to the party and his eminent ability has been thus publicly acknowledged, we candidly express a regret (and in doing so we would not be construed as expressing dissatisfaction at the nomination of either Messrs. JOLLY or BAKER) that an evident misunderstanding, of no moment, in the convention, deprived him of the place upon the ticket, for Congress at large, which it was the evident wish of the Convention to confer upon him. His great popularity in the State was evinced in the round after round of long continued applause which greeted the mention of his name when Mr. PROSSKAR placed it before the convention. That he stood in high favor with the convention, the ballots will show, he being at one time far ahead of all competitors and that notwithstanding the fact that there was another competitor for the honor from his own District. But if he was popular in the convention before, the lofty sentiment uttered in response to a call of the convention after the withdrawal of his name, rendered him doubly so, and stamped the conviction of his eminent fitness for the position his friends sought to confer upon him, upon the minds of all present. "It were enough for any man" said this pure patriot, "to see the vindication of the principles for which he has contended and the triumph of the cause which he has espoused." Had the convention been permitted another ballot after the utterance of that sentiment, coming as it did, clothed in the most modest garb that language and manner could throw around it, he would have received a response in an almost unanimous nomination.

As it is, his friends are cheered with the thought that Alabama has in store yet more and greater honors for her favorite and most faithful sons.

Hon. Thos. A. Watter.

It will be seen by reference to the Proceedings of the Convention that this worthy son of Calhoun county received an honorable vote, for the nomination for Governor, in that body. His locality was all that prevented that respectable vote from being swelled into proportions large enough to nominate him. Mobile has a very heavy Democratic vote, and inasmuch as she neither asked nor received a place on the State ticket in the last canvass, the convention was disposed to look with great favor on any candidate she might put forward. That man was the Hon. Thos. H. Herndon, her favorite son, and he received an enthusiastic support from the beginning; for besides being the first choice of Mobile county, he was well known to members of the convention as a man who in times past they had delighted to honor. None are better satisfied with the result than Judge Walker, we know, and when the time comes for hard looks in the canvass, no arm will be found more stalwart than his, and there will be no more willing laborer in the field. His friends who may be disappointed that he was not chosen to fill a position they knew he would grace, need not be deprived of his services altogether. They can easily send him to the State Senate, a position to which they have already shown a desire to elevate him, where he will be in position to put in his best looks in behalf of their rights and interests.

Dr. Shepard.

This faithful democrat will, we understand, before the Congressional District Convention, for the nomination of State Senator from the counties of Cleburne, Randolph and Chambers. We advert to the fact, merely to say that the people of that District might hunt the State over and not find within her confines a better man to represent their interests than Dr. Shepard. He is known to us all as a gentleman of superior intellect, a man of unflinching courage, a good democrat, and an ardent lover of his country. What more could the people of the District wish in their representative? Nothing more, and we hope to have the pleasure of recording the fact, after the Welove Convention, that the Dr. has been unanimously nominated as the Democratic Candidate for Senator from that District.

The Illinois Liberal Republican and the Democratic Conventions met in Springfield on the same day. Steps looking to a fusion of the parties represented in each were taken. Harmony prevailed in both conventions. Senator Schurz in a letter to the Liberal Republican Convention defined his position for Greeley.

The following are the delegates from Cleburne County to the Senatorial District Convention to be held in Wetmore, the 1st Monday in August next: Wm. McMillan, Jos. Burton Esq., H. S. Whitman, Dr. Shepard, Wm. Douthard and John Pollard.

The Democratic State Convention of Minnesota, instructed its delegates to the Baltimore Convention for Greeley, amid a scene of unusual enthusiasm. The Democrats agreed to coalesce with the Liberal Republicans in the State and Congressional District elections.

Amnesty and Its Opponents.

Some weeks ago we wrote an article on the then fresh topic of Amnesty, in which we saw fit to say a pleasant word of welcome to the men again admitted to all the rights and immunities of American citizenship by a simple act of justice on the part of Congress, and which contained a chapter of hope for the young men of the South who, under the new order of things, may have found their prospects of immediate promotion somewhat impaired thereby. In it we espoused neither the cause of old or young. Indeed, no such unworthy thought occurred to us in connection therewith.

It has suited the purpose of some, however, (among them a correspondent of the *Cherokee Advertiser* under the nom de plume of "Young Man," and a correspondent of the *Gadsden Times* under the inappropriate title of "Junius,") to construe the article as an assertion of the superior claims of the old over the young, and to make it the occasion for a display of that distasteful and proscriptive spirit, which we all bitterly condemned in a Radical Congress. We say the same spirit which we have condemned in a Radical Congress, because if the men who have recently had their franchises restored to them by Congress, are again to be disfranchised to all intents and purposes by the "young men," what has been effected by recent legislation on the subject? Would "young man" replace the shackles upon the limbs of as good and true old soldiers as ever bore arms, and as wise and sagacious statesmen as ever sat in council? Such men as Cooper and McSpadden of his own county, to say nothing of thousands of others scattered all over the South. Would he "retire these old men," because, forsooth, ambition has filled his mind and heart with the vainglorious thought that "young men" "can drive the 'concern' and hold a steady rein in such a manner as to avoid a 'catastrophe'?"

Both correspondents alluded to, singularly agree upon the construction placed upon our article; and, since both are as alike as two black eyes, one reply will suffice for both. That reply we have already made in disclaiming the construction placed upon the article in question. It only remains for us to correct some of the errors of these young knights who have set their lances in rest for a tilt against "the fathers" and we are done.

It is not true that we are "juliant over the wifering effect amnesty is to have upon the 'outcropping' prospects of the young men of our beloved South." If we displayed any juliant spirit, it was because Congress had at last done justice to a large portion of our honored old citizens, who had until then been the longest sufferers in a common cause. We should be sorry to think that either "A Young Man" or "Junius" were not stirred by the same generous emotions on the reception of the tidings. We recognize no cause of the young man separate and apart from that of the old man. If we did, our heart and sympathy would be all on the side of the former. In a fight for the spoils between the two, it would be a shame for us, or for any one else, to espouse the cause of either. Neither do we recognize the superior claims of either to office; for neither have any claims upon the country; it is the country that has claims upon both.

That our entire article was not published, in connection with the communications criticising it, we shall not complain, as it has suited the purpose of the critics to garble it.

To the only point in the article of "Junius" apart from the points made in the article of "A Young Man," and under cover of a *pun*, we shall not reply, further than to remark, that it is not for him, writing in the interest of the one he names, to talk about "kinsfolk" in the matter.

"Young Man," with becoming feeling, alludes to the gallant spirits who perished from among the young men of the country in the late struggle. Why did it not suit his purpose to mention some of the gallant spirits who yet survive the war—the Sheldons, the Boyds, the Lowes, the Robinsons, the Dobbys, the Dunlaps, the Leathes, the Boscs, the Hazers, the Atkins, for instance? Was it because he feared that by such allusion, the eyes of the people of the District might be turned from his favorite candidate to the contemplation of some of these?

"Who inaugurated the rebellion," enquires this sapient "young man," and then he proceeds to answer his own question by saying "it was the young men," thus attempting, by implication, to fix it upon the old men of the country. He has read history to but little purpose, his knowledge of the causes which led to the war is but shallow, if he does not know that neither our young nor our old men are responsible for the war; if he does not know that it was forced upon us by the dominant party in the North, first, upon the utter subversion of our form of government and, incidentally, the destruction of the people of the South.

But in claiming for the young men of the South credit for fighting the war, he is again in error. It was a common remark at the time that the Southern Confederacy, in the prosecution of the war, had anticipated the cradle and robbed the grave. We took a slight hand in that the affair, and we have a clear recollection that we fought through it all side by side with men old enough to have full grown sons in the army, whom they sometimes had the pleasure to meet in quieter hours, in the camp, and whom they sometimes had the keen anguish to bear from the bloody field of battle, their more than sacrifices of life, offered up as a holocaust upon the altar of liberty. Shame upon the young man who

Let all the ends thou aim'st at be thy country's, Thy God's, and truth's, and if thou fall'st, O crown'd wilt!

Again, gentlemen, thanking you for your kind preference and your appreciation of my public services,

I remain your friend,
And fellow-citizen,
J. G. HARRIS

Look on this Picture.

You will find that the young men of the South, who are "pushed State and County" in their management, and will retire these old men to less arduous duties but honorable ease—an easy going service of an administrative character, with good pay and light work, adapted to their overgrown and less vigorous natures, and young men will try and drive the "concern," and hold a steady rein in such manner as to avoid a "catastrophe."—*Junius*, in the *Cherokee Advertiser* of recent date.

And then Look on this.

LIVINGS, June 25, 1872.

Gentlemen: The telegrams from Washington, inform us that Congress has passed an amnesty bill removing all political disabilities with but few exceptions. This is simply an act of sheer justice to the brave, noble, patriotic, and chivalrous citizens of the Southern States. No credit can be ascribed to those few who aided our friends in achieving this glorious result.

I congratulate our oppressed and cruelly treated fellow-citizens in again being placed in a position to serve their country, to give us the aid of their wisdom, their sagacity, and their statesmanship in the halls of legislation, in the executive chambers, and in our judicial tribunals. I say it is time for rejoicing when we behold our brethren liberated from the hands of political thralldom, and our fathers restored unto us, with all the rights and immunities of citizenship by a simple act, that justice would not permit us to withhold our hearty congratulations and warmest wishes.

The times present a more cheerful prospect; our political skies are brightening; a new dawn is breaking in upon us; reason is resuming her wonted sway, and the dark platings of a black oppression are being removed by the rising sun of a new political era founded on truth, justice, and law regulated by reason.

It was my duty in 1870, when many, very many, of our purest and best men were bound and imprisoned for their entire lives, to petition Congress to enter the canvass by order of a convention of the people, to aid in some feasible way, in vindication of the rights of the commonwealth, and if possible, to bring to the hands of our enemies to whom we held our brethren liberated from the hands of political thralldom, and our fathers restored unto us, with all the rights and immunities of citizenship by a simple act, that justice would not permit us to withhold our hearty congratulations and warmest wishes.

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ESTRAY NOTICE.

The State of Alabama, Calhoun County.

TAKEN up by J. E. Reese and posted before W. C. Whitesides, a Justice of the Peace of said county, on 24th day of June, 1872, a certain stray horse about 12 years old, fifteen and a half hands high, a dark chestnut-sorrel, with a knot on lower part of left thigh, and blind in left eye. Appraised by W. C. Searborough, J. W. Marwick and W. H. Clay at the value of \$150.00.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

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No. 11, NORTH WATER STREET,
MOBILE, ALA.

NEW LIVERY STABLE.

The undersigned takes pleasure in nothing his friends, and the public generally, that he has opened the stables formerly known as the Private Stables.

HE IS PREPARED TO HIRE.
Hacks, Wagons, Buggies, and Horses at the following schedule of prices:
Two-horse hacks and driver per day \$6.00
Two-horse wagon and driver per day \$3.00
Buggy and horse per day \$3.00
Single buggy per day \$2.00
Single horse per day \$2.00
He will also feed and take care of stock changes to be paid when the stock is taken from the stable. Terms cash only.

RICHARD WEATHERS.

Estate of Moses Latham, Deceased.

Letters of Administration upon the estate of said deceased, having been granted to the undersigned on the 11th day of June, 1872, by the Hon. A. Woods, Judge of the probate court of said county, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law or the same will be barred.

ELIZA J. LATHAM,
Administratrix of the estate of Moses Latham, deceased.

Cross Plains Institute.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION
CROSS PLAINS INSTITUTE.
Sunday Morning, June 30th.
Commencement Sermon at 11 o'clock.
Monday, July 1st.
Examination of Classes from 9 o'clock, A. M., to 2 o'clock, P. M.
At night, Speeches, Recitations, Dialogues and Music.
Tuesday, July 2d.
Examination of Classes from 9 o'clock, A. M., to 2 o'clock, P. M.
At night, a Musical and Dramatic Entertainment.
Wednesday Morning.
Closing Exercises to consist of Original Compositions by the young ladies, and Speeches by the young gentlemen, Music, Award of Prizes, and Addresses by gentlemen invited for the occasion. Beneficence.
The friends of education generally invited.
A. D. BAILLY, Principal.

NOTICE!!!—NOTICE!!!

10th day of July is hereby appointed for correction of errors in the assessment of taxes due the Incorporated cities of the year A. D. 1872; and parties interested can attend and have such corrections made as may be proper.
G. I. TURNLEY,
Intendant.

It Leads to Happiness!

DR. J. BRADFIELD'S
FEMALE REGULATOR!
It will bring the Menstrual pain at the monthly "Period," cure Rheumatism and Neuralgia of Back and Uterus, Leucorrhoea or "Whites," and partial paralysis of the face, and all the various ailments which are peculiar to ladies. It will remove all irritation of Kidneys & Bladder; relieve Constiveness; purify the Blood; give tone & strength to the whole system; clear the skin imparting a rosy hue to the cheek, & cheerfulness to the mind. It is as sure a cure in all the above diseases as Quinine is in Chills & Fever. Ladies can cure themselves of all the above diseases without revealing their complaints to any person, which is always mortifying to their pride and modesty. It is recommended by the best physicians and the clergy.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

To satisfy one fifa in my hands issued from the circuit court of Talladega county against E. G. Morris and in favor of Roshmore, Carvel & Co., I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder for cash before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville on the 1st Monday in August next, all of E. G. Morris' interest in the following described property to-wit:—One set of Merchant Mills and ten acres of land more or less, known as the Phillips mill, in section 22 Township 14 Range 7.
C. P. READ, Sheriff.

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